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practicable, owing to the expense involved. Until instructed to the contrary, I shall pass from India without detention arsenic-cured hides. Wool from India will be subject to a thirty days' detention here until orders to the contrary are received. Little freight has as yet appeared from Mediterranean ports, figs and cured goatskins being the only articles shipped to date and originating in Smyrna.

Further data as to persons and things shipped to the United States from this port will be transmitted to the Bureau as acquired.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *January 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly sanitary report for the week ended December 30, 1899: In this connection I have the honor also to report that influenza is reported as prevailing over much of the south of England, though this port so far has escaped. Portsmouth, 30 miles east from this place, seems to have suffered most, the death rate changing from 26 to 40 in one week. I have been unable to learn the total number of cases.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBDY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Work at the Pasteur Institute.

PARIS, FRANCE, *December 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have to state for your information that besides my other duties at this institute I have conducted some experiments with the purpose of determining the influence of reduced temperatures upon the natural infectivity of the bacillus icteroides when administered to white mice, these animals being the most easily caged for such purposes, and being most highly reactive to this organism.

Prior to the advent of winter weather in this city, the exhibition of this organism on pure culture, either subcutaneously, intravenously, or intraperitoneally, always gave results denoting the virulence of the organism unimpaired. However, with the advent of cold weather in November, it was found that either the bacillus was becoming attenuated or that certain antiserums with which I was working were more potent, the animals receiving such serums withstanding the germ, the controls still succumbing. When, on December 5, the temperature was decidedly reduced, I inoculated 6 guinea pigs subcutaneously with 1 c. c. each bouillon culture b. of icteroides, 4 of them having, during the preceding week, received from 12-15 c. c. each of serum anticoli (Lesage). From this date until the 11th the weather was quite cold, and the cage containing the animals was kept in the laboratory room at about 60° F. On the 11th all the animals were well, excepting small abscesses at point of inoculation in the vaccinés, and hard, sharply defined areas in the subcutaneous tissue of the controls. This condition being unusual, I placed the cage for one night in the incubator at 35° C., and